

## SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES (Title IV, Part A)

### Overview

Retains, with some changes, State formula grants and national discretionary activities for drug and violence prevention.

Requires (in Title IX General Provisions) States to allow students who attend a persistently dangerous school, or who become a victim of a violent crime at school, to transfer to a safe school; requires States to report on school safety to the public; and requires school districts to implement drug and violence prevention programs of demonstrated effectiveness.

- **Local Plan for Safe and Drug-Free Schools** - Requires LEAs that receive SDFSC funds to have a plan for keeping schools safe and drug-free that includes appropriate and effective discipline policies, security procedures, prevention activities, a student code of conduct, and a crisis management plan for responding to violent or traumatic incidents on school grounds.
- **New Limit on Local Administrative Costs** - Institutes a cap of 2 percent on the amount of SDFSC formula funds that an LEA may use to administer the program. (There is no LEA cap on administrative costs under current law; however, under the Department's general administrative regulations, LEAs are limited to administrative costs that are reasonable and necessary.)
- **Local Uses of Funds** - Retains the 20 percent cap on the amount of SDFSC funds LEAs may spend for school security-related activities, but doubles this cap to 40 percent for funds used to hire and train school security personnel.

### Accountability

- Requires local prevention programs to meet **principles of effectiveness**. To be funded, programs must be: (1) based on an assessment of objective data about the drug and violence problems in the schools and communities to be served; (2) based on performance measures aimed at ensuring that these schools and communities have a safe, orderly, and drug-free learning environment; (3) grounded in scientifically-based research that provides evidence that the program to be used will reduce violence and illegal drug use; (4) based on an analysis of the prevalence of "risk factors, protective factors, buffers, assets, or other variables," identified through scientifically-based research, that exist in the schools and communities in the State; (5) include consultation with and input from parents; and (6) evaluated periodically against locally selected performance measures, and modified over time (based on the evaluation) to refine, improve, and strengthen the program.
- Establishes a new **Uniform Management Information and Reporting System** under which States will provide information on a school-by-school basis to the public on truancy rates and on the frequency, seriousness, and incidence of violence and drug-related offenses resulting in suspensions and expulsions; and also report to the public on the types of curricula, programs, and services provided by grantees, and on the incidence and prevalence, age of onset, perception of health risk, and perception of social disapproval of drug use and violence by youth.

### Allocations

- **Federal to State** - State grant allocations are based 50 percent on the Title I concentration grants formula and 50 percent on population, with a hold-harmless to

ensure that no State receives less in 2002 or future years than it received in 2001. Governors may elect to receive up to 20 percent of their State's allocation; the remainder goes to the State educational agency.

- **State to Local** - SEA allocations to LEAs are based 60 percent on Title I basic and concentration grants, and 40 percent on enrollment.